Thesis

THE BOOKMARK

Volume 8 December 1, 1955 Number 2

University of Idaho Library
Moscow, Idaho

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The Bookmark is issued by the University of Idaho Library in March, June, September and December. No subscription rates. Off-campus distribution is restricted, on a geographic basis, to a limited number of University librarians.

DISAPPEARANCE OF LIBRARY BOOKS

In the September 1950 issue of The Bookmark we announced the completion of an inventory of the book collection begun in the late fall of 1949 and completed in January, 1950. Not since 1939 had a complete inventory been made. It was with considerable satisfaction we reported that, "only 150 books were found missing from the stacks over the ten-year period, and 145 from the open shelves (new book alcove), for a total of 295 books - an average of 29 books per year - a fine record which other libraries might well envy".

At the time the 1939 inventory was made, it should be remembered that the Library had closed stacks. Only faculty and graduate students were permitted free access. Books found missing from the closed stacks could not be attributed to the undergraduate student body. In September, 1950, the stacks were opened without restriction to undergraduates who, over the next four-year period, used them in ever-increasing numbers. Then during the summer of 1954 another inventory of the collection was taken which was completed prior to the opening of the fall semester of that year. A report of this inventory, however, was not prepared until August of 1955 on the assumption that some of the missing books might be found.

A recapitulation of this last inventory shows that a total of 737 books were missing from the Library, but that during the period September 1, 1954 to August 2, 1955, 136 books had been recovered or found. The net loss, therefore, was 601 books or, over the four-year period, 150 books per year.

A breakdown of the missing books by class is set down below:

Class	Number	% of Missing
000	9	1.49
100	17	2.81
200	5	.83
300	87	14.49
400	24	3.99
500	65	10.81
600	155	25.79
700	70	11.56
800	107	17.92
900	62	10.31
	601	100.00%

The cost of replacing these 601 missing volumes, based on a minimum unit price of $4, would be $2,404. The expense of ordering and processing them at an average cost of $1.50 per title would add up to $901.50. Altogether this would amount to $3,305.50.

In addition to the books being "lifted" from the stacks, the Library is losing a large number of books which are properly charged out by students but which are never brought back to the Library. In 1954-55 there were over 100 books not returned but instead were paid for at the Bursar's office. Replacement of these books at $4 per unit cost would amount to $400. Allowing another $150 for ordering and processing, total cost would be $550.

Summing up, therefore, the cost of replacing the 601 books missing in the last inventory and the 100 books charged out but not returned for the year 1954-55, adds up to $2,804. The amount for processing, if all of them were replaced,

comes to $1,051 for a grand total of $3,855 which is approximately the Library's total book budget for the General Library for one year. If all or most of these books were to be replaced, there would be little money available for the purchase of new books. Or, stated another way, the Library is losing on the average each year 200 books which, in monetary terms, amounts to at least $1,000.

Admittedly, under an open stack system of operation, it is to be expected that more books will disappear. This is, and always has been, the experience of other college and university libraries. Moreover, because of the obviously inadequate controls that obtain in our present building, it is relatively simple for students to leave the building through basement exits without first charging their books at the loan desk on the floor above. In our new building, this situation will largely correct itself by means of a control system which we are applying and which we believe will obviate or at least discourage theft of books.

When all is said, however, the problem of book theft will always remain to harass libraries. The problem as we envisage it here is to keep losses to the minimum by means of such controls and expedients as may be open to us and which we can advantageously use. The faculty can also be helpful in various ways: (1) by always notifying us well in advance of titles for reserve before informing students in order that we may place them on reserve to minimize "lifting"; (2) by pointing up to classes the importance of charging out books or, in other words, the seriousness of leaving the Library without first charging out books; and (3) by reporting to the staff any irregularities or infractions observed while using the Library, particularly the names of students, if known, who leave the Library through basement or other exits.

While some of the Library's losses are attributable to deliberate thievery, we take the charitable view, nevertheless, that most of our losses stem from irresponsibility, thoughtlessness and laziness. Some good might result if the idea can be gotten over to students that today's violators of library rules established in the common interest may tomorrow become the resentful victim of someone else's self-centered actions. All of these, though perhaps only partially effective, will contribute, nevertheless, towards resolving or at least controlling the situation.

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TIME IS AT A PREMIUM

The Library receives a large volume of mail in the form of dealers' catalogs and lists of secondhand books. These are immediately passed on to the faculty who are asked to return them to the Library with their requests attached. Unfortunately, many do not realize that time is at a premium when ordering from a secondhand catalog and consequently keep the lists sometimes as long as a week. This delay greatly reduces the chance of getting any books from the list.

Libraries must depend on secondhand dealers to fill gaps in their collection. This is done principally in two ways. A library may list its wants with several booksellers who will notify it when a title is available. But it may take a long time, and the book may be offered at a time when the library funds are such that it cannot be purchased. Consequently, the library loses the chance of getting the book. Another method of picking up out-of-print publications is to order when an item appears in a dealer's catalog. But this is a less sure method of obtaining

the book. First, it is highly precarious to wait for a title to appear in a dealer's catalog; and second, another buyer may have placed his order first. Most libraries, including the University of Idaho, use both methods, for both are useful and, to a certain extent, supplement each other.

At the University of Idaho, the Library must rely upon the recommendations of its faculty for closing gaps and building up its collection. On a book fund so small, and the need for current materials so great, very little can be used for this purpose. Nevertheless, the Library must not neglect to obtain the older books which are so necessary to the support of the curricular program and which were not obtained while in print. The longer the wait, the harder it is to locate and the more expensive it becomes to purchase out-of-print items. Insofar as possible, the Library desires to buy such publications when they become available.

As noted above, all book requests of the faculty which are out-of-print are listed with secondhand dealers. However, it is out of the question for the Library staff to go over all secondhand catalogs in the hope that some wanted items are listed. Therefore, from time to time catalogs from secondhand book dealers throughout the United States and abroad are forwarded to various departments of the Library. It is assumed that each faculty member is familiar with the book needs in his own field. Thus with the assistance of the faculty, the Library may acquire some out-of-print titles which might take many years to locate.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that items from dealers' catalogs must be ordered promptly - immediately is better. Were Idaho located near the great secondhand book trade areas (New York, Boston, Philadelphia are the big centers; Chicago and Los Angeles to a small extent), the University would be in a fair competitive position with other libraries for out-of-print books. But removed as it is nearly 3000 miles this Library is among the last to receive the catalogs (which come by ordinary mail). It is quite possible that an item wanted will have been purchased by some library closer to the selling area before this Library has even received the catalog. An order for out-of-print books will be sent air mail, or if important enough, by wire. Faculty members are therefore requested to return to the Library orders from the secondhand catalog (return also the catalog) within a matter of hours if possible, so that it can be processed and sent out in the late afternoon mail of the same day.

Before the Library issues a purchase order, faculty requests must be properly identified as to bibliographical detail. So often the description in the secondhand catalog is too indefinite, or even misleading, to order without first checking in the standard bibliographies available and the card catalog of the Library.

Even with air mail or wire, Idaho is still at a great disadvantage in the scramble for secondhand books, but promptness will pay off both in getting what is ordered and also in strengthening our position with booksellers - they will be more willing next time to help the Library obtain what it needs.

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THE LEWISTON TELLER

Melville R. Spence
University Library Staff

To the present-day citizens of the Inland Empire, "Lewiston, Washington" sounds as if someone made a mistake in addressing a letter. But for the action of one man, President Cleveland, in 1887, this would have been a reality.

This intriguing incident in Pacific Northwest history came about when the capital of Idaho was moved from Lewiston to Boise in 1874 amid much vigorous protest from the inhabitants of the panhandle section of Idaho. In the following decade, Alonzo Leland's Lewiston Teller was the instrument that supported the action until it received enough backing through petitions of Idaho residents to bring the matter before Congress. The act was passed by both Houses of Congress but killed with a pocket veto by the President.

This campaign was but one of the many carried on by the Lewiston Teller and its vigorous owner and editor, Alonzo Leland. Virtually all these programs were concerned with the economic improvement of the Lewiston area. It was not until the last few years before the paper's demise, and after Leland's death, that the editorial policy became more concerned with national problems. Mr. Leland's championship of causes made the paper become the most interesting to read at its time of publication and one of the most valuable for historical purposes in the present day.

Four of the more important of these campaigns were: (1) the above-mentioned championship of the North Idaho annexation program; (2) the reporting and criticism of the Nez Perce war; (3) the promotion of the building of a road through the Snake River canyon to the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean; (4) the continued desire to build up the economic area of Lewiston.

The first issue of the Lewiston Teller came out in October, 1876 as a weekly, selling at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a copy. It soon developed a respectable circulation in Idaho, Latah and Nez Perce Counties and became one of the more influential papers in the entire state of Idaho. Beginning as an independent, it changed over to become a Republican paper in 1890 after Leland had relinquished his control over it.

An indication of just how independent it was to be can be illustrated by the editorial comment in the first issue of October 21, 1876. Entitled "Our Aim," it read this way:

> The Teller makes its first appearance this morning upon a small sheet. It will only increase in size as the increased patronage will justify the publishers in incurring the necessary increased expense. It is not our purpose to impoverish ourselves by supplying our readers with a large newspaper "just for glory."
>
> The Teller will tell its own tales in its own way, independent of all parties, political or personal considerations and with the view of achieving the "greatest good to the greatest number." It will not refrain from comment or just criticism where, in our judgement, the public weal of the people of North Idaho seems to demand at our hand either commendation or criticism. It will endeavor to be at all times

> a graphic as well as a truthful teller of the characteristic advantages of this section of our Territory, and the industries of our people. It will suggest and urge, as occasion may seem to warrant, such improvements and changes in our industries and habits as our view of good policy may dictate, saying naught in malice but with good will towards all.
>
> The present and prospective conditions and advantages of the people of North Idaho, as well as their general purpose to remain as permanent citizens of this section of country would indicate that a good newspaper published here ought to find a liberal support by its patrons. We shall hope for this till experience teaches otherwise.

Leland also said, about three months later:

> We believe the country needs an independent paper, that partisan journals are far too much in the extreme in their support of partisan principles, measures and men.

The paper had barely gotten its career started when the Nez Perce War broke out in June of 1877. Because of Lewiston's location, almost in the center of the Nez Perce country, they were able to give first-hand accounts of the war's progress. This Leland did by printing, in their entirety, letters, military reports, personal accounts and news items.

In addition to reporting the war, Leland had much to criticize about its cause and the way it was conducted by the military. At a time when practically everyone else held views contrary to his, Leland stated that the war was being waged against the wrong Indians. He claimed that the attacks against the settlers that caused them to retaliate were originated by a small band from the Wallowa area, not Chief Joseph and his tribe, who did not want war. He further editorialized that the federal government had been lax in giving the settlers adequate protection and that General Howard was too reluctant to do anything to prevent the war.

In the issue of July 7, 1877, he had this to say about the way the campaign was being waged:

> Each succeeding day brings new evidences of the wholly unprepared condition of the military arm of the government to protect this section of the country against sudden outbreaks of Indians. Every success Chief Joseph makes strengthens his cause among the other Indians who are professedly friendly, and may involve us in a long and bloody war.

Because of the editor's familiarity with the country in which the war was being waged, as well as being personally acquainted with many of the participants on both sides, the Teller gave an account of the hostilities that is one of the best sources for anyone reading or writing about this dramatic episode of 1877. Although he had many opponents for his views at that time, there are few historians today that would disagree with his stand in regard to the cause and manner in which the war was conducted.

Leland became interested in annexation several years before the Teller was born. This movement had its inception when the Governor of Idaho approved a bill which moved the capital from Lewiston to Boise. This signing, which took place on December 7, 1864, started an era of discontent in Northern Idaho which lasted for many years, culminating in 1885 with the introduction into the U.S. Congress of a bill to annex the panhandle of Idaho to Washington Territory.

In addition to the anger at losing the state capital to the southern part of the state, it was felt by the inhabitants of North Idaho that their social and economic interests were connected more closely with those of eastern Washington than of southern Idaho. There was also the mountain barrier separating north and south Idaho, which made transportation and communication difficult.

Throughout all the discussions and proposals for North Idaho to be separated from its southern half, the Teller and its energetic editor were generally considered to be its leading voice.

Upon hearing of Cleveland's veto of the bill, the disappointment of Leland and the majority of North Idaho citizens was voiced in the Teller's editorial of March 10, 1887:

> During the week last past, the people of North Idaho have been living in the mazes of a most poetic and captivating dream . . . news was sped to us over the wires that Congress had annexed us to Washington Territory, and the seal, necessary to make permanent the union, was the simple "John Hancock" of the President.
>
> Not for a moment supposing that the fingers of Mr. Cleveland were paralyzed, we assumed that we were, in fact, as good as annexed. We accomplished the . . . feat of looking into . . . the realms of futurity. We saw Lewiston as a thriving metropolis . . . a daily TELLER. A railroad was built down the Clearwater . . . Moscow was a prosperous city with a "University building." There was a macadamized road down the Potlatch to Lewiston. The capital of Washington was moved east of the Cascade Mountains and Susan B. Anthony was governor of the State . . .
>
> Our dream is at an end. We have returned from our phantom pilgrimage. To our sister—Washington—we say good evening; our stay with you, though short, was very pleasant. . . the result is a sad disappointment.

Other division ideas were suggested, one being offered when the legislature of Idaho petitioned the federal government to divide Idaho at the Salmon River and add to it, parts of Western Montana and Eastern Washington into a new territory with the name of "Columbia." This plan met with no success either.

Another of Leland's ideas, promoted by the Teller, was the construction of a road through the Snake River Canyon, to, and along, the Columbia River to the ocean. Certainly a visionary scheme then, it was just one of his many promotions that bore fruit many years later.

Two other causes that Alonzo Leland championed through the Teller were to get an east-west and a north-south railroad to run through Lewiston. The former was the Northern Pacific Railroad which he thought should come to Lewiston from the east via the Lolo Pass, along the Clearwater River, and through Lewiston on its way to the coast.

Such comments as the following of November 10, 1887 appeared in almost every issue:

> We hope the Northern Pacific Railroad Company contemplate building along the more direct route via Clearwater, rather than via the circuitous route of the Pend d'Oreille. The direct route will be shorter by about 125 miles and the grade easier and with much better road bed.

However, he was doomed to disappointment for the railroad chose the longer but less mountainous and forested areas to the north. As soon as it was evident that this cause was lost, he immediately started to talk up the prospect of a north-south line which would come north from Nampa and Boise up through Lewiston. It was his contention that it would be feasible to run this railroad along the Snake River because of easy grades.

His intense interest in getting a rail line through the city was because he thought, and rightly so, that the town of Lewiston would never advance economically until railroad connections were available. This thesis was proved, but not until after both Mr. Leland and the Teller had passed on. The Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific reached Lewiston around the turn of the century and soon afterward the population, which had increased very slowly up to that time, grew rapidly until today it is one of Idaho's larger cities.

Although the area was growing many cereals such as rye, oats, and barley, Mr. Leland was continually making predictions that wheat would be the big crop of the future. He became so enthusiastic over the prospect of Lewiston being the center of the wheat area, that he was often chided by nearby papers. The Portland Oregonian had this to say: "The Lewiston Teller says Northern Idaho will raise 50,000 acres of wheat this year and it expects a crop of 2,000,000 bushels. But that is too much for 50,000 acres." Leland's reply came soon afterward: "We in this section are not governed by the standard for the Oregon yield per acre. Forty bushels per acre is not extravagant for our soil."

Livestock, too, got its share of promotion by the Teller. However, at times it appeared that it overflowed the range to the extent that the town of Lewiston seemed to have more cattle than people. The comment that appeared on June 16, 1877 said:

> The Corral in the street. A short time since we hinted at the annoyance occassioned at the running of large stock in our streets and suggested the propriety of coralling stock, especially nights. It seems that some of our citizens are determined to follow our suggestion in this wise. They make our streets their corral. If this is to be the privilege of one citizen, it should be that of another, and every man who is able to keep a cow or two, and a few old sows and some man a boar, and another a bull, and let us convert the streets of our town into a public barnyard and breeding pen, and we will all turn our attention to city stock raising. Is there no sand in the craw of our city authorities to enforce their ordinances.

Most of the space in the Teller during the editorship of Alonzo Leland was taken up with advertisements, his editorials, and his campaigns for one cause or another. National news got a fair amount of coverage, but two other types of news were covered with just a mere mention.

First of these was foreign news. This usually appeared as a short paragraph and rarely was of a consistent nature. This was probably due to the lack of interest in what was going on outside of America and also because of poor communication facilities. Many an issue had not a single line of information about any area outside the United States, some even had no news that came from anywhere outside the northwest area.

Social news, too, was noticeable by its almost complete absence. There must have been more to report than appeared in the pages of the Teller, for even small towns in the 70's and 80's had their social groups. On the rare occasions when

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mention was made of a wedding or a ball, it was limited to a mere line or two. One of the few times that more detail was given, appeared in the May 19, 1877, issue with these words:

> Compliments received with much relish. The Bride was dressed with becoming taste and looked as sweet as a budding rose, and the groom, well, those who have seen him in the midst of a raging storm with four in hand can well imagine that he looked to the fullest extent the hero he is. Miss Lulu Brown and Miss Linn Bowers as Bridesmaids were the picture of health and beauty and the personification of all that is lovely. Messrs. Theodore Swartz and J.H. Rainey the Bridesmen filled the position with dignity and grace, and from the expression of their countenance it could be easily discerned that ere long they would call upon some friends to perform a similar service for them.

Women apparently had less influence on the news than they do today.

Alonzo Leland edited and owned the Teller until 1890. On March 6 of that year, he wrote his final editorial before the new management took over after purchasing the paper from him. He summed up his experiences in the preceding fourteen years by writing:

> We have endeavored to be a faithful chronicler of the facts as they occurred around us and what, from our standpoint, seemed to be adapted to our condition as a people. We have never had money of our own to set enterprises in motion that we thought would have brought about a more speedy and beneficial result for the growth and prosperity of the town and country, but we have frequently called others attention to what we thought were the needs and demands of our community . . . With this issue our connection with the Teller ceases and we trust that the people of the city and surrounding country will give an able support to our successor.

Upon Leland's retirement the Teller was taken over by Carl Foresman, then superintendent of Lewiston schools. At this time, with still more than half its life left, the Teller had passed its peak of being an outstanding paper of the area. Although make-up and new type improved the appearance of the publication, the lack of originality and dropping the independent policy it had followed from its inception, tended to send the paper into a decline not long after Leland relinquished his control over it. The paper without Leland changed gradually to a quest for a modern and more sensational type paper. However, in conforming to the same style of all the papers of that time, it lost its freshness. In addition, it now had a competitor, the Tribune, which was run by two experienced newspaper men and which absorbed the Teller sometime in 1909.

Throughout its entire existence, the Teller gradually increased in size and rate of appearance. It started as a weekly printed in four columns of each of four pages, with at least fifty per cent of the space in advertising material. Within a year of its birth, the Teller had grown to a six column paper, and five years later, it reached the seven column state. Under Foresman the paper at varying times was issued as a weekly, twice-weekly, thrice-weekly, and a daily. When it became a daily in January 1, 1906, the title was changed to the Lewiston Evening Teller.

The University of Idaho Library has the files of the Teller in microfilm for the dates October 21, 1876 to December 31, 1908. It also has on microfilm The Lewiston Inter-State News from April 17, 1905 to December 29, 1905. This paper merged with the Lewiston Teller in April of that year.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION OF RESEARCH MATERIALS*

Herman H. Fussler

The major applications of microfilm can be grouped in a variety of ways but, for our purposes, perhaps a division into three catagories would be most useful: (1) those applications where the primary objective is to increase the ease of access to a text; (2) those applications where the primary objective is to preserve books or manuscripts from physical deterioration or destruction; and (3) those applications where the primary objectives are to save space, to increase internaal operating efficiency or in other ways serve as an ancillary process to some other operation. It will be noted that many applications fall into two or more of these categories simultaneously.

Because of the growth of literature, it may be anticipated that the research library in the future will be less and less autonomous in its resources and that we shall have to rely increasingly upon each other and such devices as regional storage libraries for many little-used literature requirements.

Microfilm is making an important contribution in this direction at the present time, for it permits the historian in Athens, Georgia, for example, to have access, without leaving Athens, to an important collection of manuscripts in the Bancroft Library at the University of California. The cost is clearly less than that of going to California to consult the originals (unless the number of manuscripts required is very large) or that of having them reproduced by any other technique (unless the number of pages is very small). The further extension of microfilm in such applications should be anticipated. Where the access is to unique materials located in Europe, or in remote parts of the world, the benefits to be obtained are, of course, substantially greater and no other technique now available seems to offer advantages as great as those of microfilm.

The widespread use of microfilm to meet a known and very specific need is paralleled by a large number of applications directed toward future or potential needs of research library users. Such projects have had one or both of two charac teristics: either a large mass of material has been copied in one institution and deposited in another, or a large mass of material in one institution has been cooperatively reproduced and positive copies deposited in each of the cooperating institutions. The Library of Congress has brought to this country for either its own use or on general cooperative projects microfilm copies of manuscripts and other important materials from Jerusalem, Mt. Sinai, Mexico City, the Japanese Foreign Office, a large number of British manuscript depositories, the National Library of Ireland, etc. On the domestic level, and with the cooperation of the University of North Carolina, the Library has sponsored the assembly, under the direction of W.S. Jenkins, of the significant statutory, constitutional, executive, administrative, judicial, and legislative records of the American colonies, territories, and states, in some 1,701 rolls of microfilm. The films acquired in such large scale undertakings add immensely to the scholarly resources of the country and at the same time reduce the risks of war-time loss.

While use of microfilm is inevitably related to access, we may separately recognize it as a tool directed primarily toward the preservation of the text of

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*This article reproduced in condensed form appeared originally in Library Trends for April, 1954.

the important records of man, assuming that the originals themselves might not be saved. One can say with considerable confidence that the task of preserving the text of the physically deteriorating wood pulp files of domestic newspapers will be successfully carried through with microfilm although the task is by no means completed. Microfilm copies have already been made of most of the more important metropolitan files, and active planning is under way toward the preservation of many regional and local papers. The task has been and still is immense.

To date, the chief uses of microfilm in preservation have been directed toward the reproduction of wood pulp newspaper files and the duplication of unique originals which might be subject to wartime loss. We must recognize that the deterioration of wood pulp paper in monographs and serials will present a sustained problem to research libraries in the years ahead. It would now appear likely that the large research libraries, at least, will need to set apart a percentage of their budgets for the reproduction of deteriorating originals just as they now set apart a portion of their budgets for binding. To select items in time to make satisfactory reproductions before disintegration has gone so far that copying will be prohibitively expensive is a part of the problem.

Microfilm is not, despite all its virtues, entirely without fault or limitation. To the contrary, it has some serious ones. In the first place, very few readers indeed would willingly choose to read by means of a projector if they could get the original. The psychological objection to reading with a machine is very real and must be recognized. It suggests that libraries should do all they can to make the use of reading machines as comfortable and convenient as possible. This in turn means that libraries must have available the best possible reading equipment and enough of it to meet the demand. Such equipment is not cheap; good microfilm projectors today range in cost from around $300 to over $600.

There are two other widely known processes that require discussion with the microreproductive techniques, namely, microprint and microcards, which have certain characteristics in common. They both begin with a microfilm made more or less conventionally. In case of microprint, however, the microfilm leads to one hundred pages of microtext printed in ink on one side of a sheet 6 x 9 inches. In the case of microcards, the microfilm is stripped out in such a way as to permit contact prints on a special, fine grain, high contrast photographis paper, measuring approximately 3 x 5 inches in size. The number of pages to the card is allowed to vary, depending in considerable measure upon the original reduction ratio used in making the microfilm, but it would appear that the number is likely to range between thirty and fifty pages of text on the majority of cards. Both processes have an appeal over roll or strip microfilm in the ease of manipulation of a flat card or sheet as compared with the threading of a projector with film.

Microprint has been principally devoted to very large scale projects on a subscription basis. While the technique itself is not limited to large scale projects, the process clearly required an edition, and in this sense it is to the advantage of the Microprint Corporation to organize sustained and large subscription projects insofar as they can do so to avoid the handling of separate titles. The best known of the projects of the Readex Microprint Corporation is the reproduction of the British House of Commons Sessional Papers for the nineteenth century, sponsored by a committee of the American Historical Association and involving about six thousand volumes of four million pages.

Thus far, at least, it is evident that microcards also have served primarily for the republication of materials in edition quantities. Microcards have been developed by Fremont Rider through the Microcard Foundation. The Foundation has established standards of format and style and has largely centralized the actual manufacture of cards, but approximately twenty different persons, firms, or

organizations have sponsored microcard production and sales. There appears to be a rather wide range for the cost of cards--from a low of about 25 cents to a high of around 60 cents in some instances. The rate appears to vary with the source, being lowest for works sponsored directly by the Microcard Foundation, rather than with the number of pages or the kind of text. While microcards have been used for a great diversity of material, including short single titles, there has been a tendency to emphasize major projects such as files of important reference works or serial of which the Annalen der Chemie, 1832-1943, with 5,043 cards, and Beilstein's Handbuch der Organischen Chemie with 165 cards, are illustrative. The use of microcards for short-run titles is illustrated by the publication of the Early English Text Society and the Hakluyt Society which are available en bloc or individually.

It is evident that at the present time neither microprint nor microcards is capable of producing economically either single copies or very small editions. When such needs arise one must turn back to the reflex contact copying processes, photostat, or microfilm.

There are a number of other processes or techniques that should be mentioned, even though they are not in general use at the present time. Among these, sheet microfilm in one form or another presents interesting possibilities. It is apparent that projection from a transparency is a less difficult optical problem than projection from an opaque medium. The opaque media that have been developed in sheet and card sizes, on the other hand, have a manipulative simplicity that is attractive to many people in comparison with long rolls of microfilm. The question, therefore, naturally arises as to whether sheet microfilm offers possibilities not now attained by the opaque or roll media. Sheet microfilm has been extensively developed and is in active use in a number of European countries. A common process relies upon a special camera in which multiple, stepped exposures are made on a negative film from which as many transparent copies as are desired can be printed by contact on silver sensitive emulsions or diazo impregnated plastics. Such techniques, for reasons that are a little difficult to explain, have not received widespread experimental or practical applications in this country.

An alternative to sheet microfilm is the mounting of short strips of 16- or 35-mm. microfilm in transparent envelopes or in slotted cards. The cards can carry indexing and other bibliographical information in full size, and manipulation is simple. Some considerable development along these lines has occurred in this country, Filmsort Inc. of Pearl River, New York, being one of the pioneers. It is possible that further experimental work along these lines might be very fruitful, for the card with inserted microfilm has the great advantage of storage and manipulative simplicity and yet retains the single copy or very small edition advantages of microfilm.

Another microtechnique now on the horizon is a development of the Eastman Kodak Company which is also referred to as microprint. The Eastman Company is developing a line of equipment which will permit any organization to produce cards on opaque photographic paper from microfilm similar to those made by the Microcard Foundation. The Eastman 3 x 5 inch card differs from the Microcard Foundation card in carrying the bibliographical description of the text on the back of the card instead of on the face, and eliminates the traditional catalog hole at the bottom of the card, thereby permitting around sixty pages of text to be placed on each card. The Eastman Kodak Company is developing a reading machine that will accommodate microcopies ranging from 3 x 5 inches up to approximately 8 x 10 inches in size. The distribution of equipment for making opaque microcopies in a wide variety of sizes will unquestionably broaden the area of users now served only by 3 x 5 inch cards from the Microcard Foundation and the

6 x 9 inch sheets from the Readex Microprint Corporation. The equipment is scheduled for availability by the end of 1954, according to the Eastman Kodak Company.

An entirely different technique of textual reproduction has made its appearand in the past two years under the name of Xerography, developed by the Haloid Corporation of Rochester, New York. This is a dry electrostatic process with the final images formed on paper or offset paper plates by means of a very fine powder or vapor. At present this process lends itself very well to the preparation of masters to be run on conventional offset or multilith printing presses. It is less satisfactory where multiple copies are not required.

Last in our list of processes, we should not overlook the photochemicl and photomechanical processes of facsimile copying. On the whole these tend to be quite new and have not generally found their way into research library applications, but they should be watched with close attention for both current and future applications, particularly as they may improve the speed and efficiency in the interchange of research materials between libraries. The present costs of facsimile equipment are high, and the available equipment is not yet really well designed for research libraries.

In summary, we believe the major requirements of research libraries in relation to the various techniques of textual reproduction can be grouped into six distinctive areas: (1) Techniques of reproduction can increase the inter-institution mobility of research materials and can also increase the convenience in use and accessibility of the individual investigator to locally available materials through very high-speed, very low-cost copying, a part of which may be in lieu of circulation. (2) The direct distribution to libraries and investigators of data and research findings, in certain microtext formats, may reduce the costs of publishing, speed up the distribution of research information, extend the possibilities in the diffusion of knowledge in highly specialized areas and may simplify certain problems of use and bibliographic organization. (3) Microtexts, if a satisfactory, small and inexpensive projector can be developed, may make possible once more, extensive, personal, scholarly collections—today a victim of high costs for subscriptions, books, and binding, and of insufficient space. (4) Microtexts will make important contributions to space and binding savings in research libraries, though these goals are likely to remain secondary to those of greater importance, and the position of the conventional books does not seem in serious jeopardy. (5) Reproductive techniques, and particularly microfilm, seem destined to play a vital role in the preservation of deteriorating originals and unique originals in danger of war-time destruction. (6) Photographic reproduction has important benefits in purely ancillary relationships to research literature. For example, microfilm is being used in the mechanization of bibliographical selection as in the Rapid Selector; of research libraries; and infra-red and ultra-violet photography are being used as aids in the interpretation of medieval manuscripts.

It is evident from this discussion that some of the fundamental problems of research libraries, research-library use, and the diffusion of scholarly information are far from being solved. The problems themselves are growing in complexity as the bulk and diversity of the research literature increase. It is evident that while photographic reproduction will not solve all of these problems, it is now making, and is likely to continue to make, important contributions toward more satisfactory solutions.

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ON PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

In an address before the convention of the National League for Nursing, at St. Louis, Chancellor Allen recently made some apt observations on the nature of professional service. Following is an excerpt from his address:

"Let me enlarge the question now to the relation of all professions to society. First, how do we distinguish the professions? Perhaps one of the most perceptive descriptions was written by Abraham Flexner. He said of the professions that ' (1) they involve essentially intellectual operations accompanied by large individual responsibility; (2) they are learned in nature, and their members are constantly resorting to the laboratory and seminar for a fresh supply of facts; (3) they are not merely academic and theoretical, however, but are definitely practical in their aims; (4) they possess a technique capable of communication through a highly specialized educational discipline; (5) they are self-organized, with activities, duties, and responsibilities which completely engage their participants and develop group consciousness; and finally (6) they are likely to be more responsive to public interest than are unorganized and isolated individuals, and they tend to become increasingly concerned with the achievement of social ends.' In short, professions are more than occupations, for they call upon the highest attributes of man—his concern for his fellowmen, his skills of mind and hand in the service of his fellows, his desire to improve his professional skills through study and experience, his ethical and social consciousness about the mission of the professions in society.

"Professional service may have its specialized techniques, but it may never be a technology. It takes a human being, not a machine, to understand a man. Machines are helpful in making observations and recording, but if the information is to be used wisely, someone must be able to interpret it and make sound judgments on the basis of experience. This is in essence the function of every professional person: Out of the wisdom of his life's experience he must make decisions and recommendations which will have the greatest likelihood of helping those who consult him. It is simply a case of the learned and skilled, and, therefore, the strong helping those who are relatively less fortunate.

"Historically, the learned professions were three in number—medicine, law, and the ministry of God. These have evolved and branched out over the centuries, but in the modern era other occupations have taken on the attributes of professions. To the ancient ones have been added teaching, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, social work, librarianship, architecture, engineering, public administration, among others, and—within our lifetime—the management personnel of the countless enterprises which characterize contemporary industrial society. I suggest that the most significant development of American society is the fact that the managers of business, industry, and labor in our time are taking on the characteristics of professional men; that is, in the words of Webster's Dictionary, they 'profess to have acquired some special knowledge used by way either of instructing, guiding, or advising others or serving them in some art.'" - Taken from the UCLA Librarian, August 12, 1955.

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BEHIND THE STACKS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

The cataloging of the League of Nations publications is completed. Approximately 700 titles have been added to the collection and made accessible in the card catalog through the author, title and subject approach. The project was undertaken some months ago in the belief that the lack of adequate indexing service prevented the user of the Library from finding the wanted information on the League of Nations.

The League's documentation will always merit the attention of scholars in relation to both the specific problem of a tragic period during its existence and the beginnings of international organization. It is generally accepted that the League's accomplishments were considerable even though it failed to stop the Axis aggressors. It prevented several wars, namely in the Balkans; it made possible financial reconstruction in several countries; it helped in settlement of Greek and Bulgarian refugees; it greatly stimulated international health work, and made real progress in control of white slave traffic and traffic in drugs.

Nowadays more and more people realize that eventual atomic war might lead to the destruction of civilization and hope that war will ultimately give place to peaceful solution of existing problems between nations. A world organization, built on healthy foundations, will be then essential in the world. The League was the first great experiment in international endeavour for peace and human progress. Its experiences in the political area and its accomplishments in the nonpolitical field are a valuable legacy to mankind. These achievements recorded in print and now made more readily available to the faculty, should facilitate wider use of the documents in the future.

ARABIAN NIGHTS

An outstanding item from the Taylor collection presented some years ago to the Library is Richard Burton's translation of the Arabian Nights stories, A Thousand Nights and a Night, 10 vol., and the Supplement, 7 vol., in a privately printed, unexpurgated edition. These famous and popular tales from Arabic literature were introduced to the western world by a Frenchman, Antoine Galland in the 17th century, and it is generally held that the popular versions familiar to all children are derived in some form or other from Galland's version. However, there are a number of very scholarly translations based on the earliest Arabic manuscripts; that of Sir Richard Burton is the most celebrated English version. A monument to his Arabic learning and encyclopedic knowledge of eastern life, it is also considered his greatest literary achievement. He was remarkably well-qualified for, in addition to having lived in and explored many sections of the Moslem world, he was the master of thirty-five languages and dialects and a voluminous reader and translator of eastern literature. His translation, though highly praised, was in some quarters not well received and has been described as andaciously literal and extraordinarily frank and pornographic. Fortunately, it escaped the fate of some of his unpublished manuscripts and diaries which after his death were burned by his wife who felt that in so doing she was protecting her dead husband's reputation.

CENSORING: FROM HOMER TO HEMINGWAY

There is a book in the Library, entitled Banned Books, by Anne Lyon Haight. It seems that there are as many reasons for censorship as there are fears in the world. Chief among these are religion, politics and morality or, put another way, the offenses of heresy, treason, or obscenity. By looking through this book you will find that Alice's Adventures in Wonderland was banned in China on the ground that "animals should not use the human language," or that Farewell to Arms by Hemingway was banned in Italy because of the accurate account of the Italian retreat from Caporetto. And the Tyndale Bible became the first printed book in England to be banned as it was violently opposed by the clergy. Banned Books is a revised and enlarged edition which was first issued twenty years ago. In addition to the chronological list of banned books, there is an appendix which contains informal notes on trends in censorship, overseas libraries, library censorship, comic books, and many other phases of this field.

THE TIMES ATLAS OF THE WORLD

In 1921 the famous Times Survey Atlas of the World was published. No other atlas has appeared in the intervening years which can compare with it in completeness of range, detail, and clarity of print. And there is no more distinguished name among cartographers than that of John W. Bartholomew, its editor.

However, these intervening years have brought many great changes in the face of the world. Frontiers have disappeared, and new ones have taken their place. The spread of population is vastly different and the economic balance of the continents has greatly changed from what each was in 1921. The old atlas though still in demand and valuable for historic purposes is out-of-print as well as considerably out-of-date. For these reasons a new edition, called the Mid-Century Edition, is now in process of publication. It is an entirely new and revised production under the able editorship of the same John Bartholomew. It is a joint undertaking of the London Times and the Edinburgh Geographical Institute of John Bartholomew & Son Ltd., and these two partners form a remarkable combination of access to sources, knowledge of cartography, technique of production, and means of printing, which are the result of a long and honored tradition.

Volume 3, the first of five volumes to be published, appeared this year. The Library's copy has already been added to the reference collection and is placed in the special alcove for maps and atlases. The remaining four volumes will be received by the Library as issued. The volumes will be published in the following order: First, Vol. 3, Northern Europe; second, Vol. 4, The Mediterranean and Africa; third, Vol. 5, The Americas; fourth, Vol. 1, The World, Australia, and East Asia; fifth, Vol. 2, India, The Middle East, and Russia. An examination of Vol. 3 will show that scrupulous attention has been paid both to general demands of scholarship in the map-making field and to every detail of drawing, engraving, printing, and paper. If the same high standards are employed for the other four volumes, there is no doubt that the Mid-Century Edition of the Times Atlas of the World will be the worthy successor to its illustrious predecessor, The Times Survey Atlas of the World, and will be acceptable by all critical tests to this generation of map users.

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SALMAGUNDI

CATALOG CONSULTATION

Members of the catalog staff have recently completed replacing the old and worn catalog guide cards with approximately 5,000 new angle tab guides. The tabs are angled at 45 degrees so that the captions 'look up at you' even when the guides are tilted forward. Removable labels permit an easy change of titles to keep the catalog up-to-date. In addition, catalog cards are being shifted to relieve congestion in some areas that are expanding more rapidly than others.

DOCUMENTS OF DISCOVERY

A complicated legal suit in connection with some recently found historical documents is now pending in Minnesota against the heirs of one General John Henry Hammond. The United States Government has entered claim for the Lewis and Clark field notes discovered in 1952 among general Hammond's papers. Hammond died in 1890 and his daughter died in 1952. In the attic of her home General Hammond's desk was discovered, containing many of his papers as well as the hitherto unknown Lewis and Clark documents. In order to settle title, the trust company acting as executor instituted suit to determine ownership of the papers. The Minnesota Historical Society claimed ownership and the Hammond heirs contested. When the Federal Government interposed and moved the suit to the District Court of Minnesota, the matter became one of great concern to all collectors, librarians and dealers.

The government maintains that since Captain Clark was a federal employee, his field notes when made, became government property and have remained so ever since. If sustained, the court action might establish a precedent whereby the Archivist of the United States could claim possession of any such document, whether in a public library, state collection, university library, historical society or private collection. The legal problems are knotty and extremely important. It can be argued, successfully it is hoped, that when Lewis and Clark submitted the report they were commissioned to prepare, their duties were concluded and that Thomas Jefferson at that time received from them all papers which he regarded as property of the Federal Government. Did the government abandon title to preparatory papers and may it now suddenly decide, 150 years later, that it would be entitled to own everything of historical interest and intrinsic value?

HIGHER AND HIGHER

The announcement this past fall of several more books on mountain climbing will make readers who have seen only a small percentage of the several dozen titles on this subject, feel almost as much at home on a glacier or mountain peak as they would in their comfortable easy chair at home. Another season of publishing like the last couple, and all the books written on mountain climbing expeditions will make a pile as high as Mount Everest itself.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS

Children today are apprently being brought up with a great deal of confidence in libraries. Two questions asked recently by youngsters of librarians were for colored pictures of air and some names of people who lived in prehistoric times.

PNLA MEETING

Four members of the University of Idaho Library staff attended the Pacific Northwest Library Association meeting which was held at the Gearhart Hotel in Gearhart, Oregon, August 29th to 31st. Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. Webbert, Mr. Slama, and Mr. Spence had the opportunity to hear, among other speakers, John Richards, President of the American Library Association, Willard Ireland, President of the Canadian Library Association, and Richard Neuberger, U.S. Senator from Oregon.

INEXPENSIVE BINDING FOR LITTLE USED MATERIALS

In preparation for movement to the new building where library materials will be on open shelves, the Library has intensified its program for binding periodicals and government documents. In addition to the normal binding which is done by commercial binders, the Library staff is binding less used materials in various inexpensive ways. Such binding is not as durable or as strong as commercial bind, but will be as satisfactory for the limited amount of handling anticipated. Commercial binding is still necessary for heavy use. Library binding is done in two ways. One, known as spiral binding, consists of punching holes in the pages and threading a plastic spiral backbone through the holes by means of a machine. The other binding method, known as case binding, consists of placing the periodical in a vise, sawing crosscuts in the spine, placing binder's cord in the cuts, applying plastic adhesive across the spine, then adding covers. Compared to commercial binding cost of $2.00 to $3.00 a volume, both of the above processes cost about 77 cents per volume. Between the middle of February and June 30, 1955, a total of 2,963 volumes were bound by Library staff members.

TODAY'S HEROES

Hopalong Cassidy to Superman to Davy Crockett. Sounds like a double play combination doesn't it, but it's merely an indication of the hero trend for the youngsters in the past two or three years. And none of the three have been so much extolled on TV, movies, or books as Davy Crockett. At the present time fans of the "half horse-half alligator from Tennessee" can get the story of their hero in no less than eighteen different biographies and picture books, as well as innumerable comics and coloring books. Public libraries have found it necessary to multiply their stock of the old favorites and publishers have found it expedient to bring the old titles back into print as well as preparing new works in Crockettiana. For parents of the younger fans, who are not cognizant of their offspring's heroes, we have three titles that could be used for just that purpose. They are: The autobiography of Davy Crockett: Davy Crocket, his life and adventures by John S. Abbott; and Davy Crockett by Constance Rourke.

PSYCHIANA GIFT

A gift of material destined for the Library archives, was received in early September from Mr. Alfred Robinson of Moscow. It consisted mainly of books written by his father, Dr. Frank Robinson, and several boxes of correspondence, private papers and records of Psychiana. Also included were photographs and some recordings of speeches made by Dr. Robinson. This material is greatly appreciated as it provides original source material for the research worker who, in the future, may be interested in studying the Psychiana approach to religious faith.

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- July-October, 1955 -

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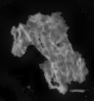
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